

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	25X1
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

- 25X1 1. To illustrate the procedure of induction and mobilization, I will relate my own case. I was ordered to report to the Regional Induction Commission (Rejonowa Komenda Uzupelnien--RKU) 25X1
- I was deferred for one year because of an 25X1
- I was notified by postcard to report to the 25X1
- I was requested to bring with me my birth certificate, school certificate, and employment certificate. About 40 other men were present at the RKU the day I reported. I recognized men from various classes (1929-1931). I was told that men whose surnames began with the letter were called up on that day. We were stripped and given an X-ray examination. One doctor checked the height, measured the chest, and examined the head, legs, and feet. A second doctor examined the eyes and ears, while a third doctor checked the heart with a stethoscope. In the next office we were questioned by a board consisting of a major, a lieutenant, and a sergeant. We were asked to give the following informations: date and place of birth; names of parents; whether or not we had relatives in the West; occupation; and whether we held membership in the Union of Polish Youth (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskiej--ZMP), sports organizations, and the United Polish Workers Party (Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza --PZPR). Upon completion of the examinations, I was given a military book and deferred for one year because I was employed as an with the 25X1
- 25X1
- 25X1 2. The oldest class serving in the armed forces in 1952 was that of 1927: the youngest was that of 1932. Only part of the 1927 classes were demobilized in 1952.

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3. In 1951, I heard from friends that the length of service for men in Polish Infantry, Artillery and Tank units was 24-28 months. Service in the KBW was 24 months; WOP, 28 months; and UBP, indefinite. I was told by friends that only volunteers could choose the branch of service they desired to serve in. I have no information about induction procedures for reserve training or labor battalions.
4. In 1950-1952, I observed Polish civilians wearing jackets made from US and British army uniforms.
5. In 1952, all Polish youths between the ages of 15 and 27 were required to join the Union of Polish Youth (ZMP). The members had to attend meetings and pay dues. I believe that exceptionally active members of the ZMP were accepted at officer candidate schools for the Polish Armed Forces and were able to attend high schools (gimnazium) and universities.
6. All Polish boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 20 had to belong to the Service of Poland (SP) organization. Volunteers were accepted in the SP for a tour of six months to a year. All Polish youths were drafted into the SP for two months of pre-military training. The SP instructors were Polish Army officers and volunteer NCO's on active duty. SP members received training every other day and worked on roads, in factories, on farms or in coal mines on the alternate day.

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